

AUSTRIANS CLAIM DECISIVE VICTORY OVER RUSSIAN ARMY

Officially Report That Their
Forces, With Germans,
Have Repulsed Russians.

NEW BATTLE LINES.

Petrograd, However, Says
Heavy Rains Alone Retard
Their Progress in Galicia.

VIENNA, Oct. 7 (via Amsterdam and London).—The following official statement, signed by Gen. von Hofer, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, was given out in this city to-day:

"Oct. 8: The sudden advance of the German and Austrian forces in Russia Poland seems to have completely surprised the Russians. Although they moved strong forces from Galicia to the north, they were repulsed and driven back across the Vistula to the allies, while making an effort to cross the river in the direction of Opotow."

"Our troops captured a bridge held by the Russians near Sandomir."

"In Galicia we are advancing in accordance with our plans."

"In the vicinity of Tarnobrzeg we noted a division of Russian infantry."

AUSTRIANS CLAIM TO BE VICTORIOUS EVERYWHERE.

It is officially announced that the Russians invading Galicia to besiege the Cracow fortifications, have been driven back from the line of the Donaj River by the reinforced Austrian army. The Austrians have taken Nowy Sandec (New Sande) on the southern Galician railway line, just east of the Donaj River, and are still in possession of Tarnow."

The Russians have made several assaults in force on the Austrian positions in the vicinity of Tarnow, but in every instance it is stated they have been repulsed."

The battle line in Galicia now extends from the Vistula River just north of Sandomir, along the line of railroad that parallels the Donaj, connecting the northern and southern Galician lines. The Russians have attempted to advance with two entire armies along the northern and southern lines, but they have been defeated in every attempt they have made to break through the Austrian front. The Austrians are now on the offensive and will endeavor decisively to defeat the Russians and thus raise the siege of Przemysl."

DECLARE RUSSIANS ARE IN DANGER ON FLANK.

The Russians will soon be in danger of a flank attack as the German invasion of Russia from the neighborhood of Baudia is continuing."

The above despatch received from Vienna to-day by way of Rome daily contradicts the Russian claims that they had occupied Tarnow and were about to cross the Donaj River for the purpose of invading Cracow."

PETROGRAD, Oct. 7.—Practically no news comes from the East Prussian frontier, where the Russian armies have been reported as driving the Germans back on the fortified line. It is stated, however, that the Germans have again been heavily reinforced and that progress by the Russian forces is of necessity slow. The Russians now hold the original German line extending from Lyck to Wirballen."

The campaign in Galicia has again been retarded by heavy rains, which has made the movement of transports a desperate task. The Southern Galician army continues to make progress along the foothills of the Carpathians."

The President of the Russian Industrial Merchants' Association, M. Avdeyev, has approached Foreign Minister Sazonov on the subject of closing of the Dardanelles. The Foreign Minister said Russia, Great Britain and France were continuing efforts to have the Dardanelles reopened to commerce."

The Russian Slovo publishes a despatch from a correspondent at the front giving brief details of the battle on the Niemen River. He says the Germans suffered enormous losses. Thousands of bodies of German soldiers lie on the left bank of the river, the correspondent declares."

LONDON, Oct. 7 (Associated Press).—It is officially announced from Russia, Marmaros County, Hungary, that the Austrian forces have been heavily engaged with Russians since Monday, at a point near Tesco, telegraphs the Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company. The Russians retreated. The battle came to an end near Kriesfeld with complete victory for the Austrians."

ROME, Oct. 7 (Central News Cable).

Princess Troubetzkoy Defines True Love As Comradeship Raised to the Nth Power

"Real Love Between a Man and Woman Is a Bond That Springs From High Ideals."

Former
Amelie Rives,
Noted
Novelist,
Says:

"Work Is the One Great Blessing That the Divine Power Who Rules the Universe Bestows on Mortals to Keep Them Happy."

"My Idea of a Ballroom Is Not an Agreeable One; Imagine a Person Seeking Physical Exercise in a Huge Room Filled With Carbonic Acid Gas, With Shuffling, Overheated Persons."

"True love? Ah, what is it? Who can define it? I shall try. Here is my definition:

"Real love between a man and a woman is a bond that springs from high ideals. It is like a wonderful comradeship raised to the nth power."

The foregoing is the definition given by the Princess Troubetzkoy (formerly Amelie Rives), recently returned to America for a protracted visit, to work, she says. While a reporter for The Evening World was waiting for her coming in the reception room of her suite in the Hotel Wolcott she entered noiselessly, paused, and then—

"Where is the Prince?" she asked. "He was to be here some time ago."

Then discovering an intruder in the room she gazed querulously at him with eyes of deep-hued violet, shaded by fern-like lashes. The "intruder" dropped his eyes. He soon picked them up, however, and picking up courage along with them, gazed with undisguised admiration at the Princess, who gained fame many years ago by writing "The Quick and the Dead," and since has piled literary power and prestige on the name of Troubetzkoy by such novels as "World's End" and "Shadows of Flames."

"Where is the Prince?" repeated the Princess. The reporter, not having been accustomed to associate with titled company, began to feel wobbly. Finally he stammered that he didn't know where the Prince was, at which, in an exquisitely modulated tone, she wanted to know how the party of the second part chanced to be there. When he had explained that he was there just to have a chat with the Princess and her husband, Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy, a portrait painter, she said:

"But where is the Prince?" I suppose he is taking a walk." Then she seated herself gracefully, relaxing, just as novel heroines are supposed to be seated, and continued:

"I shall be delighted to have a chat with you. It seems so good to be here in America and hear an American talking—yes, I thought so. It seems so good to be here in America, although I miss my many dear friends in England. Now, please feel perfectly at home and ask any question that may come to your mind."

NOT ACCUSTOMED TO PRINCESSES.

The reporter thereupon confessed frankly that he never before had addressed a princess. He also expressed great curiosity to know how princesses were addressed by ordinary mortals.

"Simply as 'Princess,'" was the reply. That made matters easier, especially as the Princess hospitably smiled her amusement.

"Princess," said the reporter confidently, as if he were talking to a southern colonel, "why did you and the Prince come over here?"

"Oh," was the somewhat startled reply, with a shrug of the shoulders, "to work. The Prince will paint portraits. I shall write. I really came

—A despatch from Nish declares that several thousand Austrians were annihilated yesterday by Serbs as they were crossing the Sava near Shabatz. An official statement in Vienna, which evidently refers to the same engagement, says the Serbs surrounded Austrian patrols and massacred them to the last man."

PARIS, Oct. 7.—A Havas despatch from Petrograd says a report from Lemberg, Galicia, states that Presenzal, the Austrian fortress, fifty-one miles west of Lemberg, is being bombarded by Russian heavy artillery. The damage is considerable. All efforts of the Austrian field forces to assist the fort have been unsuccessful and their troops have retreated to Vlodavsk."



Oddities in the War News

In an appeal from one French infantry regiment the soldiers mentioned the following as acceptable gifts: Tobacco, matches, chocolate, peppermints, acid drops, soap, colored handkerchiefs, boracic powder, playing cards and pencils.

Lance Corporal Northcott, of the South Cornwalls, writing to his wife, said: "The Germans don't give us much time for letter writing. This one has been stopped six times because the buggars crept too close and I had to go out and chase them off with the bayonet before settling down again."

"Tommy Atkins" is a hundred years old. Since 1814 every army form has contained the formula, "Private T. Atkins," and for many years bore the signature, "Thomas Atkins, his mark," as a guide to the soldier filling in particulars required.

Even the thieves are showing patriotism, for official reports show that there has been a reduction of 40 per cent. in crime in the County of London since war started.

Charles Richter committed suicide in London because children teased his daughter about his German nationality.

Five thousand German prisoners of war on an island off Auckland are prevented from escaping by a sea filled with man-eating sharks, according to officers on the freighter Delphi, here from New Zealand.

Austrian subjects who make "careless" remarks on the military situation are given three years' imprisonment, with fast days every week.

Uncle Sam is serving 2,000 free meals a week to Austrians and Hungarians in London. Expenses are paid from the Austro-Hungarian Contingent fund.

During thirty-seven days' fighting, German army chaplains have been with the troops and held services and preached sermons in the trenches.

The big North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, held at Bar Harbor, Me., under a United States court libel, must be taken from the harbor before winter or she will be destroyed by ice, and if she is taken out she may be captured by British war vessels waiting for her.

Camille Saint-Saens, the French composer, says it is now as impossible for Frenchmen to listen to Wagner's operas as "it would be to applaud a singer who had injured one's mother."

A retired British naval officer suggests that if the German ships do not come out and fight they may be caught in a freeze this winter, and then the British cavalry can capture them. French Hussars captured a Dutch fleet that way in 1794.

RUSTEM BEY, GOING AWAY, IS TO RETURN SOME DAY

Turkish Ambassador, Sailing on
Stampalia, Says He Has
Not Resigned.

"I have not been recalled by my Government, nor have I resigned as Ambassador from Turkey to this country. I have nothing to add to the interview given by me at Washington and have nothing to withdraw. I am going to Constantinople for a few weeks and will return to Washington still as Ambassador."

This is what A. Rustem Bey, Turkish Ambassador to America, had to say before sailing at noon to-day on the Italian liner Stampalia. He is bound for Naples and hopes to reach Constantinople by steamer from that port. If there are no steamers, he will go overland.

"I did not rail on the Santa Anna yesterday," he said, "because I was detained here by business. I anticipate no difficulty in getting home. I am certain that Turkey will not go to war. It is not to her advantage to do so."

The Ambassador was asked if there wasn't some fear that the abrogation of foreign concessions would lead to internal disorders and massacres. The Ambassador drew himself up haughtily.

Sixty Ships Under American Flag.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Sixty foreign-built vessels, with an aggregate of 22,741 gross tons, have been admitted to the American registry, according to an official announcement to-night by the Department of Commerce. Fifty-four of the vessels previously sailed under the British flag. Four German vessels and two Belgian ships complete the list.

TWO YEARS' WAR IS THE BELIEF OF MAN FROM FRONT

Col. Hayes Tells of Unburied
Dead Men and Horses
by Thousands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (United Press).—Dead men and horses, heaped up by thousands, lie on the extended battlefields of the Aisne, Col. Webb C. Hayes, U. S. A., son of former President Hayes, declared to-day. Col. Hayes has just returned from observing the terrible world war. He brought to President Wilson a personal message from the acting Burgomaster of Louvain, he said, after visiting the White House.

The message, which was scribbled in pencil on a piece of rough white paper, by Alfred Nerninx, the Acting Burgomaster, was as follows:

Alfred Nerninx, Professor of the University of Louvain and Acting Burgomaster of Louvain, begs to let his friends know that he is all right and is trying to save what is left of the town.

Appended to this message are a few notations showing that there was "burning and shooting" in the city on Aug. 30. Then follows a list of names to whom the message should go, which include President Wilson, the Burgomaster's former professor at Princeton, Senator Root, President Lowell of Harvard, President Butler of Columbia, Cardinal Gibbons, the faculty of the Catholic University here, W. Brown Scott of the Carnegie Foundation, and others.

"When I left Louvain on Sept. 27, Col. Hayes said to-day, 'the allies were fearful that they would not be able to penetrate to the German line through the enormous mass of dead men and horses on the battlefields, which unfortunately the combatants do not seem to heed about burying. I can't imagine how they could pass through these fields. The odor is terrible, and the idea of climbing over the bodies must be revolting even to soldiers driven by the stress of war.'"

Col. Hayes was on the firing line. He visited the sacked city of Louvain as the guest of Germans in an armored car. He has been in Aix-la-Chapelle to see the havoc of war there; and has seen some of the fighting in the historic Aisne struggle.

"It is a sausage grinder," he declared. "On one side are the French and allies apparently willing to sacrifice their last man in defense of France; on the other are the Germans seemingly prodigal of their millions of men and money and throwing man after man into the war."

Col. Hayes predicted a two years' war. "There can be but one outcome, but it will be a long time ending," he said. "England won't begin to fight really until spring."

"What about the alleged atrocities in Belgium?" he was asked. "Well, war is hell, that's about the only answer I can give you. The really tragic part of the whole war is Belgium. Its people are wonderful folk—clean, decent, respectable. What this nation should do is to concentrate its efforts on aiding the women and children of Belgium. This help for hospitals is not so much needed, but the fate of these people is really pathetic."

The Colonel declared peace talk at this time is useless.

"We must keep hands off at this point," he declared. "We can do no good. We must merely stir up trouble for ourselves."

Asked for a brief description of what he saw along the battle line, Col. Hayes declared:

"The battle front these days is far different from what a battlefront used to be. There are few men to be seen, and, practically, no guns. All are concealed. Shrapnel flies through the air, and bursts. That goes on most of the time. In the hand to hand fighting bayonets are used much by the French, while the Turks use knives."

"Shall you go back?" the Colonel was asked.

"Does any one wish to visit a slaughter house a second time?" he said in conclusion.

'GERMANS FEAR GOD AND NOTHING ELSE!' A TRENCH LEGEND

Passenger Arriving on the
Ryndam Read It on
Battlefield.

"Germans fear God and nothing else." This was the epitaph printed and tacked on a board at the head of a long trench of German dead, which was read on the battlefield of Sarrburg by Gustav Voelker of No. 13 Moffat street, Brooklyn. Voelker, who is an American citizen and who was visiting relatives in Alsace-Lorraine at the outbreak of the war, was a passenger aboard the Holland-America line steamship Ryndam, in port to-day from Rotterdam.

"Many of those killed in battle were unburied when my cousin, Lieut. Oscar Jung of the Flying Corps, took me over the battlefield in an automobile," said Voelker. "The Germans had fought the French under overwhelming odds and had beaten them. Those of the Fatherland who fell—and they were many—had only this stern epitaph to mark their grave."

Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Mrs. Nagel and their five daughters were passengers aboard the Ryndam. They had followed the unique venture of a night-seeing tour through Germany after the declaration of war and, so Mr. Nagel asserted, had suffered no inconvenience or unpleasant incident.

"In the big cities of Germany," said the ex-Secretary, "there was hardly any surface aspect of war. Restaurants were all open and serving patrons at prices the same as those before hostilities; business seemed to be progressing in orderly fashion; people appeared quietly confident. In the country the crops were being gathered by women, old men and boys. I saw several wealthy women working in the fields side by side with the peasants."

"The unanimity of sentiment among the Germans, from the Kaiser's Ministers to the meanest farmhand, is something magnificent. It is believed that war was a challenge launched against the nation's existence. I was impressed especially by the fact that the Germans did not want war; that any one who talked with them could see. But when war was declared in defense of their country there was not a human being in all Germany who was not behind the Kaiser heart and soul."

"I never saw such an exhibition of dignity and self-control as that manifested by the German people during the days of mobilization when foreigners were running around half-darting in an effort to get out of the country. The natives went about the task of arming and sending men forward swiftly and methodically. Every mother in Germany has but one wish, and that is that all of her sons may be fit to take their places in the line of battle."

Mrs. Edna Warncke of No. 253 Garfield place, Brooklyn, was a Russian spy in the garb of nurse shot in the streets of Cassel. She also saw in the hospital there forty German soldiers whose eyes had been gouged out by Belgian women, and sixteen women of the Red Cross staff who had had one or the other of their hands lopped off by Belgian peasants."

Alfred Hertz, German conductor of the Metropolitan orchestra, said he was sure all the German singers would be able to get to New York in time for the opening of the Metropolitan."

FRENCH PRESIDENT IS BACK FROM HIS VISIT TO THE FRONT

Poincare Calls on Gen. Joffre
and Sir John French
on Battle Line.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—President Poincare, accompanied by Premier Viviani and Minister of War Millerand, has returned to Paris after his trip from Bordeaux to the line of battle. The President and his Ministers reached army headquarters Monday morning. They spent several hours with Gen. Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, and then proceeded to the British headquarters, they called upon Sir John French, the Commander of the British expeditionary force.

On Tuesday they went out among the forces in the field and were shown the commissary, hospital and postal departments and inspected existing methods for the transportation of wounded.

This morning the party, accompanied by Gen. Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, visited the Paris fortifications and the entrenched camp near the capital.

The officials denied that the capital is to be returned to Paris immediately although they are hopeful that it can be moved back so soon as the present battle ends.

The President brought from Bordeaux six captured German army standards and this afternoon were suspended in the Invalides. The President and his cabinet will return to Bordeaux to-morrow.

NORDICA'S PIN FOUND.

R. Romayne Simmons, Her Secretary and Accompanist, Has It.

Loelle J. Tompkins, temporary administrator of the estate of Mme. Lillian Nordica Young, who has brought proceedings in the Surrogate's Court to discover the whereabouts of certain of her property, succeeded to-day in finding out what had become of a diamond turtle pin the late singer used to pin together the ends of a fur necktie. It is in the possession of Ernest R. Romayne Simmons, her former secretary and accompanist.

Mr. Simmons said the pin had been given into his care by Charles Young, a brother of George W. Young, Mrs. Nordica's husband. He said he would be glad to turn over the pin to the temporary administrator if Mr. Tompkins obtained an order from the Surrogate directing him to do so.

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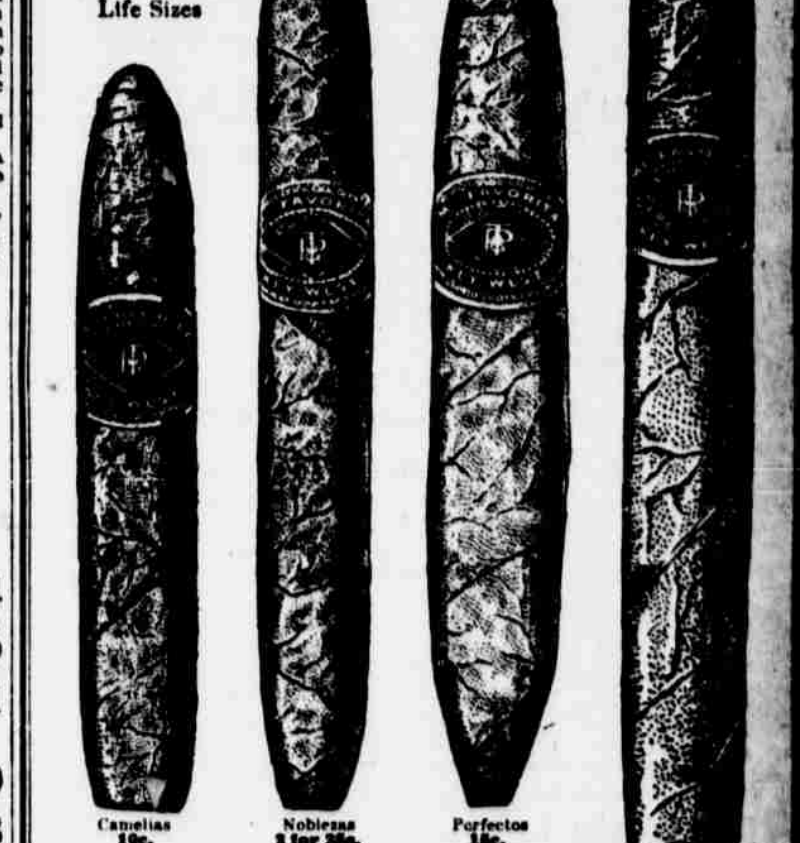
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